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POGLED VIEWS SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

AU240912 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

["The Afghanistan 'Case'"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)--In connection with the American reaction to the events in Afghanistan, academician Evgeni Kamenov writes in the POGLED weekly that: "Strange is the impression made by the fact that the president of a state, the armed forces of which are concentrated into hundreds of points in all parts of the world on foreign territory, has the moral courage to accuse a great socialist country of rendering aid to a neighbouring state at a time when the latter's sovereignty and independence were endangered by a foreign armed intervention."

And what is more the author goes on, the imperialist-interventionists attach no importance at all to the circumstance that the Soviet Union has a friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation treaty signed with Afghanistan, and that the Soviet Union is rendering aid to Afghanistan precisely under this treaty and that the Afghan Government has asked for this aid, again under this treaty.

Recalling President Carter's confession that "the United States are acting, from the positions of force and are relying on force" academician Kamenov concludes that "in this way the President of the United States has expressed his attitude to the smaller and the weaker states like Afghanistan, on which he seeks to impose his will and policy of force and threat. This is also confirmed by his current aggressive actions against Afghanistan".

NICARAGUAN PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

Arrival in Sofia

AU221500 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--A governmental and party delegation of Nicaragua arrived on an official and friendly visit here today. The delegation is led by Mr Moises Hassan, member of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The delegation includes the following members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front: Mr Tomas Borge, minister of internal affairs; Mr Henry Ruiz, minister of planning; and Mr Humberto Ortega, minister of defence and others.

At the airport of Sofia the guests were welcomed by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP CC; by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence; by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council; by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and other officials.

The Nicaraguan delegation arrived here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of Bulgaria.

The programme schedules the opening of formal talks between the two sides this afternoon.

Opening of Talks

AU221910 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--The official delegations of Bulgaria and Nicaragua began talks here today on bilateral relations and some international issues.

The two countries have established diplomatic relations several months after the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua, in July last year.

Satisfaction was expressed today with the development of Bulgaro-Nicaraguan cooperation. In a cordial and friendly conversation the two parties confirmed the strivings of both Bulgaria and Nicaragua to further strengthen and deepen their relations on a mutually advantageous and equitable basis.

There are a trade agreement and an agreement for economic, scientific and technological cooperation signed by Bulgaria and Nicaragua.

It was stressed at today's talks that in the opinion of both Bulgaria and Nicaragua the strengthening of the positions of peace and security in the world required the united efforts of the progressive forces. The need to step up the struggle against the arms race and the need of furthering the goals of detente in international relations in all parts of the world were revealed at the talks.

The Bulgarian delegation had the following composition: Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP CC; Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council; Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC; Colonel-General Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department with the CC of the BCP: and Mrs Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Nicaraguan delegation:

Mr Moises Hassan, member of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstruction and the following members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front: Mr Tomas Borge, minister of internal affairs; Mr Henry Ruiz; minister of planning; and Mr Humberto Ortega, minister of defence.

Today's meeting was also attended by other government members of the two countries.

This is the first meeting between representatives of the two states at a governmental and party level.

Tomorrow the guests will visit the counties of Plovdiv and Varna. On Monday the talks between representatives of the separate departments will be resumed.

Received by Zhivkov

AU222020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today received the Nicaraguan delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The delegation is composed of: Moises Hassan, member of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstruction and the members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; Tomas Borge, minister of interior; Henry Ruiz, minister of planning; and Humberto Ortega, minister of defense.

During the talks, information on the tasks facing the BCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front as well as the governments of the two countries at the present stage of development was exchanged. The opportunities and paths toward further developing the relations between the Bulgarian People's Republic and Nicaragua were discussed. Certain topical problems of the present international situation were also discussed.

Dinner Held

AU231320 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 23 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian Government, a Nicaraguan party-state delegation led by Moises Hassan, member of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, arrived in Bulgaria on 22 March on an official and friendly visit. On 22 March Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner for the delegation of the Nicaraguan Government for National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, composed of Moises Hassan, Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz and Humberto Ortega. The dinner, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, Andrey Lukanov, and Dimitur Stanishev.

INTERNATIONAL IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

AU181442 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA)--An international scientific and theoretical conference on the subject "Leninism and the Contemporary Ideological Struggle" opened here today. It was organized by the problem commission on "The Working Class and the World Revolutionary Process" with the academies of sciences of the countries of the socialist community and the Bulgarian Institute for Contemporary Social Theories.

Representatives of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Cyprus and Turkey are taking part in the conference. "Leninism is a creative further development and enrichment of Marxism with the experience of the revolutionary struggle in the epoch of imperialism and the victorious proletarian revolutions. Leninism--this is a Marxist theory tested in practice which illuminates the road of the countries of real socialism", reads the greetings address of the CC of the BCP to the conference which was delivered by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The confidence of the CC of the BCP is emphasized that the conference will provide a convincing reply to the tendentious criticism against Leninism on such fundamental problems as the questions of the forms and methods of the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism, the world historic importance of the experience of the countries of real socialism, the unity of the struggle for socialism and that for democracy, the unity and unity of action of all the revolutionary forces and movements of our times in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Noting that under the banner of Leninism the international communist movement has become the most influential political factor of the epoch, Mr Stanishev declared: "The counter-revolutionary alliance of imperialist bourgeoisie and all other reactionary forces of our contemporaneity are waging an embittered war against this victorious revolutionary banner of our times. Objectively Maoist China also stands on their side.

"In tune with the bourgeois ideologists revisionists declare Leninism to be a 'specific Russian phenomenon' and deny the organic tie between Marxism and Leninism", he added.

The address expresses the confidence of the CC of the BCP that the conference will be a real contribution to the creative generalization of the experience of the revolutionary forces from the positions of Leninism and to the exposure of its critics.

The first report at the conference was delivered by Prof Ruben Avramov, director of the Institute for Contemporary Social Theories with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

He spoke about the unevenness and peculiar features of the contemporary revolutionary process and about the bourgeois and revisionist concepts on war and peace and on the struggle with the revolutionary forces. Mr Avramov dealt also with the problems of the struggle against Maoism, bourgeois ideology and revisionism.

The socioeconomic and also some subjective causes for the slowing down of the revolutionary process in the developed capitalist countries and for the enormous expansion of the national liberation movements were indicated.

Prof Avramov pointed out that world imperialism, headed by the USA, is the principal enemy of the progressive trends in the world. "The Maoist top clique in China, which in point of fact plays the role of an ally of imperialism, inflicts enormous harm on the contemporary revolutionary process", he elucidated.

The speaker pointed out that the sharply intensified anti-Sovietism and anticommunism are playing a not insignificant role in limiting the influence of the communist parties among the working class in the capitalist countries. "At their service", he went on, "placed themselves also the Maoist leaders in China and the right and 'left' revisionists".

Further on Mr Avramov pointed out that of late the ideologists of imperialism have stepped up the fabrication of various concepts about the "law-governed regularity" and "inevitability" of wars and that violation and aggression were embedded in man's nature.

The meaning of these theories, he said, is to justify the militant spirit of contemporary American imperialism which pushes mankind towards the cold war, towards a policy from a position of strength and towards a world war.

Dwelling on the bourgeois pacifist concepts of war, Prof Avramov pointed out that they reduce to a common denominator the aggressive imperialist bloc NATO and the defensive and peace-loving bloc of the socialist states--the Warsaw Treaty. "By this the revisionist pacifists reveal their giving up the Marxist-Leninist class approach and international proletarian solidarity. This formulation means the retreat from the front of struggle against imperialists and Maoist militarists and (?extremists)", he declared.

Speaking about contemporary China, Prof Avramov pointed out that it has turned into a despotic-militarist empire with hegemonistic aspirations. Acting in alliance with the most expansionist and militarist circles of imperialism, the Maoist top clique has become a group of embittered renegades and traitors of Marxism-Leninism, of real socialism, of all progressive forces and of peace between the nations.

Making a critical analysis of the opportunist and revisionist theories, Prof Avramov stressed the need for a consistent struggle against them.

The conference continues this afternoon.

STANISHEV MEETS WITH CYPRUS PROGRESSIVE PARTY OFFICIAL

AU211954 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met Mr Andreas Fantis, deputy secretary general of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) who heads the AKEL delegation to the Sofia international scientific-theoretical conference "Leninism and Contemporary Ideological Struggle".

At the meeting, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, they informed each other of the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the AKEL party, and interchanged views on matters concerning the international communist movement and the present international situation. Confirmation was expressed of the complete identity of the two parties' stands on the discussed issues. The solidarity of the BCP and the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the people of Cyprus for just solution of the Cyprus question within the framework of the UN resolutions with the preservation of the independence, the sovereignty, the territorial integrity and the non-aligned foreign policy of the Republic of Cyprus, was reiterated at the meeting.

It was also emphasized that the traditional ties of friendship between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, were growing more and more active. The two parties will unfailingly make efforts for the further deepening and enriching of these ties in the best interests of the people of Bulgaria and the people of Cyprus.

BRIEFS

LAO PARTY ANNIVERSARY--A festive meeting began this afternoon at the great hall of the headquarters of the Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism to mark the 25th anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov and Dimitur Stanishev are attending alone with Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations. Many citizens are also present at the meeting. Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee read a report on the heroic progress and development of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU]

DELEGATION RETURN FROM BRUSSELS--The delegation of the National Committee for European Security and Cooperation led by Chairman Gero Grozev, has returned from Brussels. The delegation attended a session of the European Committee for Security and Cooperation. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU]

KEMPNY, DELEGATION DEPART FOR MSZMP CONGRESS

LD231632 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ left Prague today for the Hungarian People's Republic to attend the 12th MSZMP Congress. It is led by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and other representatives.

TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH CHINA

LD221030 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Beijing (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovakia and China signed here on Saturday an agreement on goods exchanges and payments in 1980.

Czechoslovakia will supply China with traditional engineering products, especially power engineering equipment, lorries, tractors, textile, footwear and leather-working machines, components, various apparatuses, black and white television sets and rolled material.

China will export to Czechoslovakia rice, pork, tinned meat, vegetables and fruit, cocoa, tea, nuts, various spices, pharmaceuticals, raw materials and medicaments, jewelry and handicraft goods, tungsten concentrate, camphor, rosin, fluorite and other materials, pig bristles and horse hair, hides, tobacco, antimony trioxide, etc.

The agreement was signed by Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Miroslav Bursa and Cui Qun. The Czechoslovak delegation was received by Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang.

DAILY DISCUSSES PARAMILITARY EDUCATION IN MORAVIA

AU211157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Jiri Hecko article: "Attention to Paramilitary Education: From the Knowledge Acquired by National Committees in the North Moravian Region"]

[Excerpts] The organization of citizens' paramilitary education is one of the important tasks of national committees on all levels. They are fulfilling this task in close collaboration with the armed services, the Union for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM] and other social organizations of the Czech National Front.

One of the regions that had achieved good results in the fulfillment of these exacting tasks last year is the North Moravian region.

Nevertheless it is becoming obvious that there are a number of reserves and weak places in the fulfillment of paramilitary tasks. Therefore it would be a mistake to overestimate the achieved results, and simultaneously ignore the necessity of strengthening more effectively the citizens' paramilitary awareness and of rearing them more purposefully to feel class hatred toward the imperialist enemy. There are considerable differences in the results achieved in individual professional-technical fields of paramilitary education. Greater attention will have to be devoted to the practical aspect of training and to the utilization of acquired knowledge and habits in the citizens' everyday life. [paragraph continues]

For instance, it is worth seriously pondering the fact that the average grades achieved in physical education of conscripts in all districts are substantially lower than in other subjects taught. Even though a general improvement has occurred in the training of swimmers, the results do not correspond to requirements, or to the present possibilities. But a mere dozen hours or so of paramilitary training is definitely insufficient for achieving physical prowess in young people. More extensive care must be devoted to this.

In the past year the comprehensive system of paramilitary education has reached the central community level, and a broad aktiv of devoted voluntary workers has joined in implementing it. Considerable differences appear in the results achieved in paramilitary education, between individual national committees and between individual organizations and the institutions they manage. Reserves are still to be found in the methodological assistance granted to the commissions of paramilitary education attached to national committees on the levels where paramilitary education is managed and carried out.

In the curriculums of schools of the first and second cycles, paramilitary education is one of the important subjects. At present the schools in the North Moravian region have 635 children's exhibits and military museums; 98 independent classrooms; 183 reference rooms of paramilitary education; up to 200 air gun and 5 small-arms firing ranges; and more than 170 obstacle courses.

The checks carried out last year showed that good results had been achieved in paramilitary education in schools, particularly in the sphere of political knowledge. The knowledge was weaker, however, in specialized paramilitary training, and there were considerable differences among individual schools, even among those with the same professional orientation. The development of paramilitary education in schools was also reflected in the selection of pupils, apprentices and students of military colleges. The tasks set for the region were, on the whole, overfulfilled more than 8 percent. However, while the selection of pupils for secondary military professional schools was overfulfilled, and to a high extent in all districts--and, with only two exceptions, the same applies to military grammer schools--all districts, except the Karvina district, rather substantially lagged behind requirements to recruit pupils for university-level military schools.

The North Moravian region holds one of the first places in the Czech Socialist Republic in the fulfillment of tasks involved in preparing citizens for civil defense. The set military-political topic was pursued on a high level and the quality of specialized technical professions was improved. But it is exactly here that we still have the largest reserves, particularly in the slow implementation of the citizens' practical training. Owing to the general advance of paramilitary education, last year there was a further marked upsurge of the citizens' and youth's paramilitary hobby activities, especially in the fields of motor vehicles and radio operations.

PROTECTION, USE OF CZECH LAND DISCUSSED

AU211121 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] CTK--Prague, 18 March--Ladislav Hruzik, Czech minister of forestry and water economy, academician Karel Kudrna, chairman of the Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy, and representatives of the Czech National Council briefed journalists on the protection and utilization of agricultural and forestry land fund situation.

The forthcoming session of the Czech National Council will also be devoted to this problem.

An effective solution of the problems connected with the protection and utilization of agricultural land is becoming, in light of the growing prices of foodstuffs, fodder and components, an increasingly urgent task. After all, in the Czech Socialist Republic there are .426 hectares of agricultural land per capita, which is one of the smallest acreages in Europe. In the last 34 years the agricultural land fund has diminished--in spite of a number of adopted measures and legal norms--by almost 707,000 hectares, which is approximately the area of the central Bohemian region. The causes lie, above all, in capital investment construction on good quality arable land that lends itself to large-scale production technology, in withdrawing land to extract minerals and in reclassifying agricultural land as forestry land or other categories.

Agricultural enterprise initiative has contributed to alleviating the unfavorable development; in the 1966-77 period, for instance, agricultural enterprises obtained, by means of recultivation, more than 47,300 hectares of agricultural land. By plowing meadows and pastures, an additional 137,000 hectares have been reclassified as arable land.

The necessity to also improve the protection of forestry land fund in the Czech Socialist Republic was emphasized by the new legal regulations issued in 1977, according to which only the Ministry of Forestry and Water Management is entitled to issue permits to withdraw pieces of land exceeding 5 hectares.

The mining organizations also often place excessive demands on the land fund and do not carry out recultivations in time and to the required extent. Neither do the regulations concerning the construction of routes of communication regulate construction activity in harmony with the principles of the protection of the forestry land fund.

SOUTH MORAVIAN AKTIV DISCUSSES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU211116 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["SE"-signed report: "On the New Tasks"]

[Text] Brno, 18 March--An aktiv of party functionaries and leading industrial executives was organized by the South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee in Brno on Tuesday [18 March]. Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the government committee for questions of the planned management of the national economy, delivered a report on the complex of measures to implement the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy after the year 1980. In his report he dealt at length with the essence and the causes of the changes and clarified the tasks in the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Representatives of the wool industry and the Czech rubber and plastic plants economic production units and of the Smeral works enterprise spoke on the findings obtained during the comprehensive experiment concerning efficiency and quality control. Questions dealing with the use of economic instruments to raise production efficiency and quality, with wholesale prices, supplier-consignee relations, production's cooperation with foreign trade and with the work with cadre reserves were also answered.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES RESULTS OF VISIT

LD211800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, member of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee and member of the People's Revolutionary Council has assessed the Kampuchean delegation's official friendship visit to the GDR as extremely successful.

In an interview for ADN before the delegation's departure he said: "Relations between our two countries have made very great progress.

"The results of our delegation's visit to the GDR have demonstrated the unanimity of views between our two countries on all important problems of our time. It has also demonstrated the internationalist attitude of your country, which responded to our requests for help in the reconstruction and development of our country and which fully supports our struggle for the defense of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against all insidious machinations by reactionary forces."

Hun Sen thanked the SED and the GDR Government for the agreements which helped rebuild the Kampuchean economy. He said: "The Kampuchean people declare their gratitude to the GDR people for this selfless support and aid. We for our part vow always to be among the GDR's most loyal friends."

The minister expressed great appreciation for the GDR's foreign policy aimed at peace. He assessed the achievement in forming an advanced socialist society as an encouraging and shining example.

Hun Sen criticized the plans of imperialist circles, which blatantly misguides the international public, to lead the world back along the path of the arms race and brutal interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

In this connection Hun Sen praised the USSR's internationalist aid to Afghanistan. He added: "We cordially welcome and support the GDR's efforts for international detente as well as the decisions taken by the conference of foreign ministers' of the Warsaw Pact member states in December last year."

Based on irreversible successes in restoring life in the country, the People's Republic of Kampuchea also consistently pursues a policy of peace and friendship with people all over the world, stressed the minister.

"We wish for the most lasting bonds of friendship and cooperation with the countries of Southeast Asia, based on principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs," he said. All controversial issues should be settled peacefully. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is still willing to enter into nonaggression treaties with the other countries of Southeast Asia.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, SEEN OFF BY STOPH

LD211422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] ended its visit to the GDR after a 5-day stay today.

Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS Central Committee and president of the KPRC, and the members of the delegation were given a cordial farewell at Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR State Council. Members of the GDR party and state leadership were present at the departure.

MITTAG LEADS DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT IN ALGIERS

Arrival 22 March

LD221419 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1118 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, ADN--A GDR party and government delegation led by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag arrived on an official visit to the Algerian capital on Saturday. At Algiers international airport the delegation, which was invited by the National Liberation Front [FLN] Politburo, was warmly welcomed by Dr Boualem Benhamouda, member of the FLN Politburo and minister of the interior, and other leading representatives.

Interview on Arrival

LD222148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2032 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Algiers--On his arrival in Algiers on Saturday Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, gave an interview to journalists in which he paid tribute to the friendly relations between the GDR and Algeria.

Mittag said: "The traditional friendly relations between our parties, people and states have been raised to a new height since the agreements were signed in 1977 between the GDR and Algeria. We have managed to significantly develop and expand our comradely and truly friendly cooperation to our mutual advantage in all important spheres of political, economic and cultural life." On such firm foundations we can now aim for new dimensions in these relations. The GDR, Mittag said, assumes that in the talks with the Algerians, a political exchange of opinions on current international questions, touching on the interests of both states, will hold an important place.

Tribute to Boumediene

LD231730 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] The GDR party-government delegation led by Guenter Mittag now in Algeria, laid a wreath this morning on the grave of Houari Boumediene in the Al-Aliyah cemetery in Algiers. This was in commemoration of the former president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council who died in December 1978.

Received by Abdelghani

LD221532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1357 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Algiers--Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, was received in Algiers on Saturday by member of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Politburo and Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ahmed Abdelghani for a friendly talk.

Guenter Mittag presented a message from the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, to the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN, Chadli Bendjedid. The message emphasizes the fruitfulness and significant mutual benefit of relations which bear the imprint of international friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity. Also present at the meeting were: Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and GDR Ambassador Edgard Roeder.

BRITISH TRADE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AT FAIR

AU150845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] At a press conference on Wednesday [12 March] at Leipzig spring fair British Foreign Trade Minister Cecil Parkinson expressed his government's interest in developing trade with the GDR for mutual benefit.

Parkinson gave an account of fruitful talks with several GDR ministers. It was his impression that a desire for increasead cooperation largely existed on the GDR side as well, he said. This applies to both trade in either direction and collaboration on third-country markets. "This is a field that still offers vast possibilities," Parkinson said. He added that "currently many negotiations are under way on various projects. This is a great encouragement and inspiration for British firms."

The British foreign trade minister noted that Britain's economy was in a position to gratify many needs of the socialist countries. particularly with respect to technology. "If the right political climate exists," Parkinson stated, "I believe that there still exist many possibilities for an intensification of trade among our two countries."

HOFFMANN HAILS GDR-USSR MILITARY COOPERATION

LD211652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1317 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Socialist military coalition, the Warsaw Pact, which will celebrate its 25th anniversary in a few weeks, is the guarantee that imperialist aggressive strivings are thwarted and that the socialist achievements and the peaceful lives of the peoples are securely protected in the future. This was declared by Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Politburo and GDR defense minister, during a joint training exercise on Friday by staff and troops of the GDR National People's Army and the group of Soviet Armed Forces in the GDR. He reported on the high level of training of the troop units and the cooperation between the leading organs of the two armies.

The minister described the close combat alliance and the brotherhood of arms between the National People's Army and the Soviet Armed Forces as well as with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact as an inseparable part of the fraternal relations between the peoples and states of the socialist community.

Heinz Hoffmann and Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, after the conclusion of the combat exercises had cordial meetings with members of the GDR National People's Army and the Soviet Army.

DETAILS OF MSZMP CONGRESS REPORTED; DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

Preparations, Media Coverage

LD212006 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 21 (MTI)--The 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is to open at 1000 (Central European Time) on Monday (March 24) in Budapest. In conformity with the party's statues preparations for the congress were made in the foregoing weeks, months: Basic organizations held meetings to discuss the congress guidelines and pre-congress party conferences were organized in Budapest districts, cities and counties. In their sessions the communists elected their leading organs and delegates to the congress. The deliberations of the party's topmost body will be attended by 767 delegates representing the HSWP's over 800,000 members.

The congress will draw a balancesheet of the work done since the 11th party congress held in 1975. It will give an account of the implementation of the 11th congress resolutions and of the development attained since. It will outline the tasks for the forthcoming period and provide guidelines for their implementation, In keeping with its earlier resolution, the HSWP Central Committee is to suggest the following agenda to the congress:

1. Report of the Central Committee;

2. Report of the Central Control Committee;

3. Report of the Appellate Committee.

Besides, the congress will elect the party's leading organs.

The congress, which is an event of interest not only for the party members but also for the entire Hungarian people, will be attended by the delegates as well as by numberous invitees. Those present at the topmost forum of the party will include the members of the government, heads of several national authorities, and leaders of mass organizations and movements. Besides, several veterans of the Hungarian working class movement, numerous outstanding personalities of scientific and arts life and front-rank representatives of workers engaged in socialist construction work have been invited to the congress. Some of them are not members of the party.

The work of the Hungarian communists' 12th congress is expected to be followed with great attention by the international communist and working class movement. As in the past, representatives of several fraternal (?parties) too will attend the session. In addition to the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, delegates of the communist and workers parties of the other European countries are also expected in Budapest.

The Hungarian public can closely follow the responsible work of the congress: The press, radio and television will report in detail about every important phase of the session. The Hungarian radio is to give continuous report on the congress events. On Monday morning, for instance, the Kossuth station will braodcast live the ceremonial inauguration and the HSWP Central Committee's report to be presented by Janos Kadar.

Great international interest is being shown towards the HSWP's 12th Congress.

A number of foreign press organs, radio, television networks and news agencies are sending special correspondents to Budapest who, together with the permanent correspondents accredited in Hungary, will give regular reports on the events of the Hungarian party's topmost forum.

Arrival of LCY Delegation

LD231654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia arrived in Budapest this afternoon to attend the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation is headed by Presidency member of the LCY Central Committee Lazar Mojsov.

Further Delegation Arrivals

LD232135 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--Hereunder follows the final list of the delegations that arrived today in Budapest to attend the 12th party congress starting on Monday.

Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation led by Hun Sen, member of the united front and of the Revolutionary National Council, foreign minister;

Korean Party of Labor led by Yim Chun-chu, member of the CC Politbureau and secretary-general of the Central National Committee of the Korean PDR;

Laotian Revolutionary People's Party led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Committee, vice-premier;

Mongolian People's Revolutionary party led by Sampliyn Jalian-Aajab, member of the political [as received], secretary of the Central Committee;

Romanian Communist Party led by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee, secretary of the CC;

Vietnamese Communist Party led by Le Van Luong, member of the CC Political Committee;

Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus led by deputy general secretary Andreas Fantis;

Greek Communist Party under Antonios Ambatielos, member of the Political Committee;

Communist Party of the Netherlands led by Carel van Dillen, member of the CC and member of the Amsterdam party leadership;

Communist Party Ireland led by Michael O'Riordan, secretary-general of the CC;

Malta Communist Party led by CC Secretary Paul Agius;

Communist Party of Great Britain led by Kevin Halpin, member of the Political Committee;

Italian Communist Party under Giancarlo Pajetta, board member of the party;

San Marino Communist Party, under party President Ermenegildo Gasperoni.

President at Ferihegy Airport to welcome the delegations were: Bela Biszku, Jeno Fock, Laszlo Marothy and Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee; Imre Gyori and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the Central Committee; and other outstanding persons of the Hungarian political and social life.

Additional Delegations

LD232137 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--On Sunday additional fraternal party delegations arrived for the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Staying in Budapest is the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of justice.

On behalf of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin came Heinz Thomaszik, member of the party's Presidential Bureau and Secretariat, secretary of the Presidium.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Ognyan Doynov, member of the CC Political Committee, secretary of the CC, as well as that of the Communist Party of Turkey have also arrived in Budapest.

Present to meet the delegations at Ferihegy Airport were Antal Apro and Istvan Huszar, members of the HSWP Political Committee; Istvan Gyongyosi and Jozsef Veres, members of the HSWP Central Committee; Tibor Baranyai and Janos Hoos, department heads of the Central Committee; Gyula Horn and Istvan Varga, deputy department heads of the Central Committee; as well as Hungarian ambassadors Jeno Kus to Havana and Jeno Sebestyen to Sofia.

Arrivals Continue

LD240926 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--Sunday the delegations of more sister parties arrived in Budapest to attend the proceedings of the 12th HSWP Congress to start on Monday. The delegations represent:

Communist Party of Norway under Arne Jorgensen, member of the Political Committee, member of the Secretariat;

Communist Party of Luxembourg, [words indistinct] led by Francois Hoffmann, member of the Party Executive Committee, chief editor of the paper ZEITUNG;

Left Party-Communists of Sweden under Torre Claeson, substitute member of the Political Committee;

Polish United Workers Party under Stanislaw Kania, member of the Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2000 GMT on 23 March in reporting the arrival in Budapest of the PZPR delegation, adds: "Other members of the delegation are Jerzy Waszczuk, Central Committee secretary; Wladyslaw Kruk, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Lublin; and Tadeusz Pietrzak, Polish ambassador to the People's Republic of Hungary;"]

Communist Party of Spain under Nicolas Sartorius, member of the Permanent Commission of the Executive Committee, secretary of the workers committees;

Swiss Party of Labour, represented by Jakob Lechleiter, member of the Political Committee;

German Socialist Unity Party under Werner Krolikowski, member of the Political Committee, first deputy president of the Council of Ministers. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1615 GMT on 23 March in reporting the arrival in Budapest of the SED delegation, adds: "The delegation includes Siegfried Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk SED Executive, as well as Gerd Vehres, member of the Central Committee Department for International Relations, and Rudolf Rossmeisel, GDR ambassador to Hungary;"]

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia under Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, the editorial board of the periodical PEACE AND SOCIALISM represented by editor-in-chief Konstantin Zaradov;

Communist Party of Belgium, represented by Jan Debrouwere, member of the Political Committee.

The guests were received by Sandor Gaspar, Miklos Ovari, secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the HSWP Political Committee; Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee and other high-ranking officials.

Additional Arrivals

LD240928 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--Further delegations who arrived Sunday in Budapest to attend the 12th HSWP Congress are those of:

Communist Party of Austria represented by Franz Karger, member of the Political Committee, president of the Vienna party organization;

Portuguese Communist Party under Jaime Dos Santos Serra, member of the Political Committee;

Communist Party of Denmark under Kaj Hansen, member of the Political Committee, secretary of District Fyn Party Committee.

The guests were received by Mme Valeria Benke, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Istvan Hars, Sandor Lakos and Istvan Szabo, members of the Central Committee.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORDS FOR 1981-85 SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU211243 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, PZPR Politburo member, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, and Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Presidium member, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, had talks in Warsaw on 18-19 March. The sides reviewed the results of the efforts to coordinate the plans for the two countries' socioeconomic development in 1981-83. At the end of their talks the two chairmen signed a concluding protocol on the subject in question.

THE ACCORD CONCERNS FURTHER EFFORTS TO DEEPEN MUTUAL ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN LINE WITH THE DECISIONS CONTAINED IN THE "MAIN DIRECTIONS OF DEEPENING THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE CSSR AS OF 1980," DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE TWO COUNTRIES' PARTY-STATE DELEGATIONS LED BY PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK AND BY GUSTAV HUSAK, CPCZ GENERAL SECRETARY AND CSSR PRESIDENT. THE ACCORD ALSO TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE RECOMMENDATIONS FORMULATED BY THE TWO LEADERS AT THEIR PRAGUE MEETING LAST JANUARY.

The chairmen of the planning commissions informed each other about the implementation of the current tasks of their countries' socioeconomic development and about progress in drawing up 5-year plans for 1981-85, which in Poland means the implementation of the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions and in the CSSR means the essential issue of the preparations for the coming 15th CPCZ Congress.

Decisions relating to the coordination of the plans for the coming 5-year period will constitute the foundation for the further comprehensive development of Polish-CSSR economic cooperation and create extensive opportunities for continuing the process by which the Polish and CSSR economies are integrated. Economic cooperation will be continued and intensified in line with the two countries' needs and potentials.

THE DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE SIDES ENVISAGE THAT MUTUAL TRADE IN 1981-85 WILL EXCEED R7.3 BILLION, WHICH WILL BE AN INCREASE OF ABOUT 20 PERCENT COMPARED WITH THE ACCORD FOR THE PRESENT 5-YEAR PERIOD. OF DECISIVE SIGNIFICANCE WILL BE MUTUAL DELIVERIES OF MACHINES AND INSTALLATIONS, THE INCREASE IN WHICH WILL BE MORE DYNAMIC THAN IN OTHER SECTORS BECAUSE THEIR SHARE IN OVERALL DELIVERIES WILL EXCEED 70 PERCENT. The sides envisage development of cooperation in the branches of industry that exert a crucial influence on the modernization and development of the two sides' economies. The branches in question include electrotechnical products, electronics, farm machinery, mining and metallurgical machines and installations, textile machinery, food industry plant, chemical plant, automated plant and measure-control apparatuses.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT FURTHER ACCORDS WILL BE CONCLUDED ON PRODUCTION-SHARING AND SPECIALIZATION IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION AND TO INCREASE ITS EFFECTIVENESS. Of special importance in that regard are accords on cooperation and specialization in the production of machine tools, machines for plastic working construction and road machinery, farm machines and tractors, automated plants and chemicals.

THE SIDES WILL CONTINUE TO DEVELOP THEIR COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF FUELS, RAW MATERIALS AND MATERIALS. Poland will continue to supply the CSSR with hard coal, sulfur, copper and some semifinished chemical products.

THE PROBLEM OF STIMULATING COOPERATION AND TRADE IN CONSUMER GOODS IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS ADDRESSED TO THE INDUSTRIES, FOREIGN TRADE AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE TWO COUNTRIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMER GOODS. In line with the decisions taken during the drawing up of annual trade accords, the sides will always seek to increase the range and variety of industrial and farm-food consumer goods to be traded.

Poland will supply the CSSR with wireless equipment, sewing machines, technical fabrics, haberdashery, cosmetics, staple electric articles, vegetables and fruit. The CSSR will supply Poland with furnishing textiles, curtains, leather products, artificial jewelry, glass and china, furniture, sports and tourist equipment, footwear and other goods.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL BE THE BASIC TASK OF POLISH-CSSR ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE COMING 5-YEAR PERIOD. The implementation of the appointed tasks will determine the rate of development of permanent economic integration of Poland and the CSSR. Close cooperation and unceasing efforts to strengthen the two countries' economic cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries are a crucial contribution to the development of the economic integration of our community's countries.

PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED ON 1980 TRADE EXCHANGES

AU211421 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--THE 1980 POLISH-GDR PROTOCOL ON MUTUAL DELIVERIES OF GOODS AND SERVICES WAS SIGNED IN WARSAW ON 19 MARCH. The protocol insures the continuation of advantageous trade exchanges between Poland the the GDR as provided for by the long-term trade agreement for 1976-80 and by the accords on broad economic cooperation.

THE PROTOCOL CLOSES A PERIOD OF MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE PRESENT 5-YEAR PERIOD AND CONSTITUTES A SPECIFIC EXPRESSION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS REACHED DURING THE MEETINGS BETWEEN PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS LED BY PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK AND SED GENERAL SECRETARY ERICH HONECKER.

Aside from traditional goods, the protocol provides for the export and import of the goods covered by bilateral and multilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation in production.

THIS YEAR POLAND WILL IMPORT FROM THE GDR VARIOUS MACHINES NECESSARY FOR OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY, INCLUDING METAL MACHINE TOOLS, CONTACTS, SWITCHES, TRANSMISSION GEARS, GEAR-MOTORS, LIGNITE MINING EQUIPMENT, MACHINES FOR TEXTILE, CLOTHING, LEATHER, LAUNDRY, PRINTING, FOOD AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, FARM MACHINES, SCIENTIFIC APPARATUSES AND MEDICAL AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT. The GDR will supply us with various automobile products, including Robur trucks and buses, milk tankers, fodder cars, firefighting vehicles, container trailers, automobile industry equipment with spare parts, MZ motorcycles and Trabant-Hycomat cars for the disabled.

As for raw and other materials we will buy in the GDR diesel oil, potassium salts, kaolin, fluorite, polyurethanes, paints and varnishes, synthetic rubber, tires, railroad ties, various metallurgical products, a large assortment of chemicals, technical fabrics, paper and cotton for the Polish-GDR Przyjazn cotton plant in Zawiercie.

The consumer goods we will import from the GDR include beer, the "quick-coli" essence, furniture, carpets, walking mats, curtains, cotton fabrics, decoration fabrics, drugs, cosmetics, household chemicals, spectacles, spectacle frames, cameras, musical instruments, household electric equipment, china, glass, clothing, leather goods, sports and camping equipment, fishing equipment, watches and toys.

POLAND WILL SUPPLY THE GDR WITH VARIOUS MACHINES AND INSTALLATIONS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC MOTORS, METAL MACHINE TOOLS, METALLURGICAL AND CASTING INSTALLATIONS, CONVEYOR BELTS FOR LIGNITE MINES, CONSTRUCTION AND ROAD MACHINES AND MACHINERY FOR CHEMICAL, SUGAR, TEXTILE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES. WE WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPLY THE GDR WITH SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND ASSEMBLY SERVICES AND TO RECONSTRUCT CHEMICAL PLANTS. We will also supply services in repairing and overhauling ships, in rehabilitating monuments, in implementing mining projects and in refining processes.

Complete automated installations, electrometers and auxiliary equipment for computers will account for a large part of Polish export. We also will export Jelcz trucks, low trailers, cement carriers and equipment for service stations.

IN LINE WITH THE ESTABLISHED TRADITION WE WILL SUPPLY THE GDR WITH HARD COAL, LIGNITE, COKE, SULFUR AND SOME CHEMICAL PRODUCTS. IN 1980 WE WILL CONTINUE TO EXPORT TO THE GDR METALLURGICAL GOODS AND COTTON YARNS FROM THE AFOREMENTIONED PRZYJAZN PLANT.

We will export to the GDR fresh vegetables for the network of the Hortex shops in the GDR, cosmetics, some household chemicals, electronic playing equipment, vacuum cleaners and other cleaners, sheet music, records and educational aids.

The 1980 protocol also covers the traditional exchanges of surplus goods, possessed by the domestic trade network and cooperatives, and of folk art articles for museums and other centers in the two countries.

It is worth stressing that the goods covered by the protocol have to a great extent been already contracted and the deadlines for the delivery of many of them have been agreed. That will help successfully fulfill and overfulfill the envisaged level of turnover.

The protocol was signed for Poland by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, and for the GDR by Gerhard Nitzschke, deputy minister of foreign trade.

MACHINES SUPPLY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU211953 Sofia BTA in English 1822 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 (BTA correspondent)--Poland is one of the biggest buyers of Bulgaria mechanical handling equipment. In Warsaw today representatives of Balkan Carimpex and of the Polish Metalexport foreign trade centre signed a contract for the supply of Bulgarian machines in 1980. This year Bulgaria will supply Poland with 4,900 electric and internal combustion trucks and spares for them to the tune of 60.3 million rubles. Besides, a five-year contract for servicing has been signed, which testifies to the qualitatively new approach of the well-known Bulgarian enterprises in its foreign trade activities. Representatives of the two countries agreed to work out a contract for 1981.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES MEETINGS, TALKS

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU212032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on March 21 Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland, now on an official visit to Romania.

During the interview, they evoked with satisfaction the positive evolution of the ever closer relations of collaboration and friendship between the two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the Romanian-Finnish summit talks conducted in Bucharest and Helsinki. The joint wish was also expressed to further develop the good relations between Romania and Finland, to take advantage of all existing possibilities for the expansion of the economic, technico-scientific and cultural collaboration to the two people's mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of detente, understanding and peace in the world.

Likewise, views were exchanged on questions of the current international situation. Expressing the concern of Romania and Finland in relation to the worsening of late of the international situation, they highlighted during the talk the need for intensified efforts of all states in order to halt this worsening, to resume and develop the policy of detente that should rely upon equal rights, firm observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the affairs of other peoples, non-recourse to force and threat with force.

In this frame, stress was placed on the importance of solving by peaceful, negotiated means exclusively, the tension and conflicts in various parts of the world, all disputed issues, and for adopting concrete measures on disarmament, nuclear first of all, without which world peace and security are inconceivable.

They underlined that it is necessary that all states should firmly work, should make efforts for securing the thorough preparation of this year's Madrid reunion so that its results may actuate European security, collaboration and detente. In this context they highlighted that besides the actions taken by governments it is extremely important that the parliaments, the peoples participate to a greater extent in the good preparation of the Madrid reunion in order that the Helsinki spirit regarding detente, disarmament, collaboration and security be deeply rooted in European general relations.

The sides expressed their interest that Romania and Finland should even closer collaborate internationally in order that the two countries should further make an increased contribution to the promotion of a policy of peace, detente, collaboration, national independence in Europe and worldwide.

They considered that the settlement of current international problems requires the participation on an equal footing of all states, of the small and medium-sized countries above all, of the developing and non-aligned ones to the finding on solutions to the complex problems of contemporary world.

Expressing thanks for the interview granted the Finnish minister underlined that President Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys high esteem and appreciation in Finland as a distinguished statesman. The interview occasioned a cordial exchange of salutes between Presidents Urho Kekkonen and Nicolae Ceausescu. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Dinner for Andrei

AU221043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/3/1980--The Finnish foreign minister, Paavo Vayrynen, gave a dinner on March 21 in honour of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

During the dinner they toasted to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of President Urho Kekkonen, to the steady strengthening of the Romanian-Finnish friendship and collaboration.

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM'S ARMAND HAMMER SIGNS AGREEMENT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU212033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1980--On March 21, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Armand Hammer, president of the administration board of Occidental Petroleum American corporation who is paying a visit to Romania. The guest was accompanied by Albert Gore, member of the administration board of that corporation.

During the interview approached were some aspects of the bilateral collaboration and the co-operation on third markets between Romanian relevant enterprises and Occidental Petroleum which are proofs of the good relations between Romania and the U.S.A. It was considered that possibilities existed for the further expansion of the Romanian-American cooperation both in the economic domain and in the field of scientific research on mutual advantageous bases, and it was underlined that, given the current energy crisis, measures of rationally drilling and using oil were necessary.

At the same time, opinions were exchanged on current international questions and highlighted was the need for preventing the aggravation of the international situation, for resuming and consolidating the process of detente, for peacefully solving interstate differences, for strengthening peace and the collaboration among nations.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Energy Cooperation Agreement

AU221040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/3/1980--A protocol was signed in Bucharest, on March 22, for the further deepening and diversification of the economic, industrial and technical cooperation in crude and coal tapping and exploitation, in chemical and petrochemical industries and in other domains, between specialty Romanian enterprises and the Occidental Petroleum corporation.

The document was signed by Alexandru Margaritescu, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Armand Hammer, president of the administration board of the U.S. corporation. Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, attended.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU211625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry, today met with Comrade Dzhambov, vice chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who paid a visit to our country. In the spirit of recommendations made and guidelines set during meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, the two sides discussed aspects concerning the expansion and development of cooperation in the production of tractors and agricultural machinery and in other fields of mutual interest. The protocol of a meeting between representatives of relevant bodies in our country and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation in tractors and agricultural machinery was also signed today.

CYPRIOT SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU222034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/3/1980--Answering an invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., a delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus arrived on March 22 in Bucharest, headed by Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the party. The members of the delegation are: Doros Theodorou, secretary for organizational problems, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; Andreas Phridas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, head of the International Department of the C.C. of the party, secretary of the party committee of the Nicosia County; Kriton Kheorghiades, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, director of the Economic Bureau of the party, secretary of the party committee of the Larnaca County; Andreas Mirianthous, member of the Central Committee of the party, member of the Economic Bureau of the party.

AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA

AU190909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Kingston (AGERPRES) 19/3/1980--Romanian Ambassador Marin Argint called on Florizel Glasspole, governor-general of Jamaica. On the occasion salutes were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and the governor-general of Jamaica. Talks covered the present stage of the bilateral relations and the possibilities of expanding them.

SYMPOSIUM ON CEAUSESCU'S WORK HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU222032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/3/1980--A symposium on the scientific, creative approach to questions of the revolutionary theory and practice in President Nicolae Ceausescu's work was held at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy on Saturday.

The papers read pointed to Nicolae Ceausescu's valuable contribution to the assertion of the Romanian Communist Party as a leading political force in society, to the building of a genuine democracy.

Set forth was Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society, on the strategy of building a strong, modern economy characterized by high efficiency and intense promotion of the technical-scientific progress. The symposium thoroughly analyzed the R.C.P. general secretary's original contribution to the dialectics of social development, to the development of the theory and practice of scientifically governing society, to the promotion of revolutionary humanism.

The papers also pointed to the fundamental coordinates of President Nicolae Ceausescu's historical thinking, his contribution to the scientific knowledge and clarification of the basic questions of the history of the homeland and the party, to the consolidation of the socialist nation's cohesion of the brotherhood of the working people in Romania, whatever their nationality.

During the symposium, emphasis was placed on Nicolae Ceausescu's foreign activity, on his initiatives with worldwide echoes, his ideas concerning the settlement of the ardent issues facing contemporary world, his contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and working-class movement, to the development of friendship and collaboration with all peoples, to the promotion of peace and security, of a new international economic order.

SDUF MEETING DISCUSSES 9 MARCH ELECTION RESULTS

AU202100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1980--On Thursday afternoon the meeting was held in Bucharest of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

On the occasion a report was presented on the preparation and unfolding of the March 9 elections. The Executive Bureau considered both the development of the electoral campaign and the results of the vote for the candidates of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front to have represented a fresh expression of the people's adhesion to the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state, of the nation's unity and cohesion. The electoral campaign, the meetings between electorate and candidates, carried on in an atmosphere of vivid enthusiasm, patriotic commitment and high civic responsibility, occasioned a nation-wide public debate--practically participated in by the entire people--of the programme for the new stage of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The Executive Bureau adopted changes in the statute of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, changes decided by the second congress of the SDUF, based on the suggestions of President Nicolae Ceausescu, aimed at enhancing the role of this political body in the social and political life of the country and at approving its organizational structure.

The Executive Bureau decided that the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front be convened March 27, 1980.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Malabo, (AGERPRES) 20/3/1980--Porfir Negrea, Romanian ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, called, in Malabo, on Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. On the occasion a message was conveyed from President Nicolae Ceausescu to the president of Equatorial Guinea, and at the same time the wish was expressed for the relations between the two countries to develop ever more on multiple planes. The president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea sent wishes of good health and personal happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu. Then problems were tackled in relation to bilateral cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES English 1850 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS TITO'S CONDITION 'VERY GRAVE'

LD221142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The bleeding in President Josip Broz Tito's stomach has stopped. Pneumonia, accompanied by an increased temperature, continues. The disturbances in the functions of other organs mentioned earlier are essentially unchanged. The comrade president's general state of health is very grave. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

SPOKESMAN NOTES SRV 'PRESSURE' BEING BROUGHT ON SFRY

LD211620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Asked by newsmen to comment on attacks in the Vietnamese press on Yugoslav newspapers and Yugoslavia's policy, the official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs made the following statement at his regular press conference today:

"From the articles mentioned, published in the official newspapers of the Vietnamese Army and party, it can be seen that this is not a matter of polemics between newspapers, but an attack on Yugoslavia initiated by official organs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"The amount of nonsense uttered in this connection about Yugoslavia and its nonalined policy is simply incredible. However, this is done with a vocabulary so offensive and with such lack of judgment that it recalls the days of the ideological propaganda war waged by the Cominform against our country. Use is even made of intrigues aimed at causing disputes between Yugoslavia and other nonalined and friendly countries.

"I will quote from the passages in these articles:

"Attacking Yugoslavia, the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, says that 'it remains an ally of the devil, that it is helping imperialist and international reactionary forces, that it opposes the revolutionary and progressive activities of people of the whole world.'

"The party paper NHAN DAN asserts that 'Yugoslavia is violating the principles of nonalinement, undermining the movement's unity and is a mercenary of U.S. imperialism and the Chinese expansionists.'

"This slander, as well as the great effort made to discredit Yugoslavia's nonalined policy, is an expression of the anger felt at Yugoslavia's principled position against all kinds of foreign intervention and every form of foreign interference, regardless of who is behind them and how he justifies them. Regrettably, the Vietnamese press forgets that it was these very principles which provided the basis for the heartfelt support and aid which Yugoslavia at one time extended to the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people against foreign intervention.

"If in the meantime anything has changed anywhere, there has certainly been no change on the Yugoslav side.

"Numerous Soviet, as well as Czech and Bulgarian papers, have carried the Vietnamese press attacks on Yugoslavia. The Soviet paper ZA RUBEZHOM also added something of its own, in which it asserts that the 'stand of the Yugoslav leaders boils down to active support for the policy of the imperialist-Chinese bloc and to collusion in the propaganda war against the USSR.'"

What is your comment on this, was the next question asked by newsmen, to which the official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs replied:

"Obviously this could be a new wave of the anti-Yugoslav campaign, which is making use of such crude insinuations that it is difficult to shake off the impression that what we have here is pressure being brought to bear on Yugoslavia's independent and nonalined policy.

"It is a well-known fact that certain differences exist between Yugoslavia and the USSR on some questions of international relations. For instance, that we did not have the same attitudes in assessing the Kampuchean and Afghan crises. However, we consider that despite this we can continue to develop good and mutually beneficial relations on the basis of full respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference and mutual respect, as was again stressed in the messages recently exchanged between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev.

"These are the principles to which Yugoslavia consistently adheres as a nonalined country. We believe the conditions needed for the elimination of dangerous crisis flashpoints and for strengthening the world's peace and security can only be achieved through their universal application."

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIAN DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD231635 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ignacio Camunas, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish parliament, left our country today. During his 3-day visit he had talks with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and was also received by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Camunas is the first official of the Spanish parliament to have paid an official visit to our country.

At Surcin Airport Camunas was seen off by Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber, and several other officials of the SFRY Assembly. Also present at the departure was Fernando Olivie, Spanish ambassador in Belgrade.

KOLISEVSKI SENDS MESSAGE ON BEHALF OF TITO TO UN BODY

LD211756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message on behalf of the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, to the UN Committee for Struggle Against Apartheid in connection with today's international day of struggle for the elimination of racial discrimination. The message reads:

On the occasion of 21 March, the international day of struggle for the elimination of racial discrimination and the 20th anniversary of the brutal massacre of the innocent people of Sharpeville, I would like, on behalf of the SFRY and on behalf of the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, to express full support for the efforts which the United Nations and the entire international community have made and are making in the struggle for the liquidation of colonialism, racism racial discrimination and apartheid as the crudest forms of denying human rights, fundamental freedoms and respect for human dignity.

Despite the numerous efforts and actions of the international community and the United Nations in the direction of liquidating these anachronisms of the present-day world, the racist minority regime of South Africa continues to ignore the growing resistance of the subjugated people of South Africa and Namibia and totally deny them their rights to freedom, self-determination, use of their country's natural wealth and the right to life and elementary freedoms and human dignity. It continues to refuse requests that it should behave in keeping with the UN Charter and UN resolutions and, in keeping with its nature, continues its terrorist and inhuman attacks on neighboring independent and sovereign African countries.

Because of this it is indispensable that on this occasion we should again call for broad and resolute international action aimed at the liquidation in southern Africa of the system which represents the crudest form of oppression and exploitation of man. A contribution can be made to this by the complete isolation of the increasingly aggressive regime of apartheid and by the introduction of effective international sanctions. We hope that the international conference on sanctions against South Africa, due to be held this year, will prepare a program of measures to be applied by all member countries.

As an independent world factor, the policy and principles of nonalinement are providing a sound foundation for promoting and insuring the true independence and territorial integrity of states. Nonalined countries are extending full support to the struggle of peoples under colonial rule and of peoples under racist and foreign domination, which they are waging to achieve their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. At their meetings in Maputo and at the sixth nonalined countries conference, nonalined countries once more stressed that the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, including political and armed struggle, represents the decisive factor in the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid from the soil of Africa.

The SFRY welcomes the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe from the colonialist and racist yoke, against which it fought a long and hard struggle. The Patriotic Front's victory and the results of the elections show that nothing can stop the peoples deprived of rights in their struggle for freedom, independence and self-determination. We are convinced that the independence of Zimbabwe, achieved through heroic liberation struggle, will be of great significance for the final liberation of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa from colonialism, racism and apartheid and that it will make a vital contribution to the security of the peoples and countries of this region.

The peoples of Yugoslavia, who won their own freedom and independence through their armed struggle against fascism, extend and will continue to extend support to all the efforts of colonialism, racism and apartheid. They will continue to express their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples and countries of southern Africa and to give political, moral and material aid to the liberation movements and countries of this region, whose struggle is a part of the struggle of all the peoples of the world for a better future, peace and progress and against exploitation and all the forms of foreign domination.

SWEDISH TU DELEGATION MEETS WITH MIKA SPILJAK

LD201944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Stockholm, March 20 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Council, headed by the council's President Mika Spiljak, met here today with President of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation Gunnar Nilsson and his associates.

Views were exchanged on bilateral trade union cooperation and on various questions in the international trade union movement. Spiljak and Nilsson also discussed the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Sweden.

During the talks lasting several hours the two delegations also considered the current worrisome deterioration of international relations and emphasized that it is now necessary to launch every initiative in order to return the world to detente. Spiljak and Nilsson consider that peace-loving and democratic forces should not wait with folded arms, since the worse thing is to be passive. Mika Spiljak said that from that aspect the initiative on convening a European conference on disarmament is worthy of attention and praise. He also informed in detail the Swedish trade union delegation on the preparations for the World Trade Union Conference on problems of development in the world, due to be held in Belgrade late in April.

STAMBOLIC VIEWS COUNTRY'S POLITICAL FUTURE AT LCY SESSION

LD221216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 22, (TANJUG)--The self-management system, the equality of nations and nationalities and the independent foreign policy will remain Yugoslavia's commitment, Presidency of Yugoslavia and Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) member Petar Stambolic has set out at a session of the League of Communists Belgrade City Committee.

There are certain circles in the world which think that the course of development in Yugoslavia could take a different turn, a turn towards bourgeois democracy, a multiparty system or the like, Stambolic said. These expectations are futile, Stambolic said and also recalled that elements of state socialism and other similar tendencies have long ago been overcome in Yugoslavia through the consistent development of self-management and socialist consciousness.

Stambolic said that, under the Yugoslav conditions, ultra-radicalism and slogans of the extreme left cannot but side with the world forces which are against the Yugoslav revolution. He said that all Yugoslavs must continue categorical to oppose the above tendencies always bearing in mind the development of the real democracy of the working class and working people.

Only the real democracy [words indistinct] class and working people, Stambolic said, which derives from relations established by the people themselves, is a class expression of the Yugoslav political system. It is also the basis of the Yugoslavs' firm resolve to oppose all other "alternatives" of social development, Stambolic said.

BORBA INTERVIEWS SERBIAN TERRITORIAL DEFENSE COMMANDER

AU212144 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Excerpts] Belgrade, March--The territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia is ready and able to carry out all the tasks assigned to it by the supreme commander and our self-managing socialist community.

This has been stated to the Sunday BORBA by Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, commander of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. [paragraph continues]

In an interview granted to Dusan Drazic, editor in the BORBA editorial office for the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the commander of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia especially emphasized that our working people and citizens in the territorial defense units are organized, equipped and trained in such a way that they can successfully carry out every task entrusted to them.

The Entire Territory Covered With Armed Forces

[Question] Please tell us something more about the organization, equipment and training of the territorial defense in the republic.

[Answer] Territorial defense has been organized practically at all levels of social organization, from local communities and associated labor organizations up to the republic. I emphasize: Every social self-managing structure has a corresponding unit, ready to defend its factory, associated labor organization, territory and its self-managing socialist motherland, Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic says. Since the territory of our republic is geographically rather large, a broad social platform has been created on which territorial defense has been organized.

The entire territory of our republic is covered with armed forces. There is practically no place where possible aggressors could advance without meeting resistance from our armed forces personnel. This constitutes a special quality in the implementation of the concept of all-people's defense in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the entire Yugoslavia community.

Freedom Stronger Than Weapons

[Question] How do you assess the results achieved in the territorial defense of Serbia?

[Answer] At the present moment our territorial defense is quite soundly armed and equipped. This can be seen in the fact that our armament and equipment is up to date, modern and that we have sufficient quantities of armaments and equipments, thanks precisely to the fact that we produce most kinds of arms and combat systems for our armed forces in our own factories. This is a special quality, since in this respect we do not depend on foreign countries. That, however, does not mean at all that we have put a stop to the further modernization of our territorial units. On the contrary: We have always strived and we will continue strive toward achieving the optimum results in this respect.

According to Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, the very complex international situation is also forcing us to this step. Very much has been written about our country recently. Many of these articles are realistic and well-intentioned, but there are also such articles which even underestimate the capability of our armed forces. In a really small number of these newspapers which do not wish us well it is stressed that we have no well-equipped armed forces.

With such "experts" one simply should not polemicize. Our working people, our interlocutor says, know best how we are prepared and equipped for a possible war, while those people who embark on making predictions should be told also on this occasion that they are making plans without considering those concerned and that the worst that could happen to them would be to show them false in practice.

Those people should be reminded of the old truth--that is, if the weapons are in reliable hands, if they are used against proper targets and at the right time, then there are no obsolete and old-fashioned weapons. All weapons could be useful.

Most recently history has demonstrated that despite first-class armament the armies of some countries capitulated without firing a single shot; our national liberation struggle has confirmed that a liberation war can be waged and a victory can be won with more modest technology and armaments than that possessed by the enemy. The desire for freedom was stronger than technology.

From Automatic Rifle to--Missiles

[Question] Please tell us something more about the training and equipping of units of the territorial defense.

[Answer] Our community, all our working people, allocate large funds for armaments and for equipping our armed forces as a whole with most up-to-date military technology. Modernization and the application of the most modern inventions is our constant task. However, armaments are only one indispensable part of the country's defense. The second, in my view, more important component is the ideopolitical readiness of our people for all-people's defense. The love for freedom and for preserving the achievements of the revolution can be seen, among other things, in our workingman's readiness to self-denial, if this is necessary, to strengthening his country's defense.

For this reason we can encounter in units of the territorial defense such specimens of arms as represent the highest achievements in the world because of their technical-tactical characteristics, ranging from semiautomatic and automatic rifles and other firearms, to missile technology. More or less everything that can be found in the units of the Yugoslav People's Army can also be found in the units of the territorial defense, naturally in a corresponding volume, the commander of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia says.

Along with up-to-date armament, once again it is necessary to stress the very good training of members of the units of the territorial defense. This has been confirmed by all our tests thus far. Our working people and citizens, members of the territorial defense, handle these arms successfully, Gen Rajko Tanaskovic said.

COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC WORK IN ARMED FORCES MEETS IN BELGRADE

LD211648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The aim of scientific research for the needs of the armed forces is the acquisition of scientific and expert knowledge important to the construction and training of the armed forces and the system of all-people's defense. In addition to research in the military sphere, the statutes on the organization and implementation of scientific activity in the Yugoslav People's Army, which were adopted at today's session of the Council for Scientific Work in the Armed Forces, envisage research in certain areas of social, technical, medico-biological and economic sciences.

A meeting of the newly appointed Council for Scientific Work in the Armed Forces, chaired by Col Gen Dr Zlatko Rendulic, chairman of the council, adopted three statutes governing the council's work methods and the organization of its scientific activity. The council also adopted the makeup of the commission for scientific cooperation outside the Yugoslav People's Army; the commission for scientific cadres, scientific documentation and information; the commission for scientific gatherings; and the commission for the promotion of inventions, innovations and rationalization.

A greetings telegram was sent to President Tito from the Council for Scientific Work in the Armed Forces session.

SLOVENIA'S RIBICIC TALKS ON STABILIZATION, RELIGION

AU221608 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Stane Pucko report on interview with Mitja Ribicic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Vjesnik labor organization headed by Marinko Gruic, chief editor, stayed in Slovenia a few days ago. On this occasion they visited Mitja Ribicic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, and exchanged experiences about the methods and forms of SAWP work. Mitja Ribicic spoke particularly about the most topical events in the sociopolitical life of Slovenia and the role of the mass organization. Pero Pletikosa, Vjesnik chief and responsible editor, and Mirko Galic and Stane Pucko, editors, took part in the interview.

Stabilization Tasks

Asked to say something about the position of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia on the numerous exemptions made when the law on the temporary limitation of social funds for financing in noneconomic and nonproductive investments was adopted, President Ribicic said among other things that the exemptions met with a very unfavorable reaction among the public. "We still do not behave as a country experiencing economic difficulties, and stabilization has not yet become an obligation of the widest front, as it always was in similar moments in the postwar construction of the country," he said and added that the exemptions made do not contribute to the climate of stabilization, particularly when we are short of funds for the construction of projects which could essentially contribute to an improvement of the economic situation. This does not mean that various recreation and culture projects and the like should not be built, but one should bear in mind the agreed stabilization limits and one's own capabilities. The construction of a project which has not been socially agreed upon in the federation cannot be free from stabilization control.

Concerning the next subject, Slovene experiences in the work of the SAWP, Mitja Ribicic said:

At every session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference, we first hear a topical report on the stabilization policy. A special body working independently with the authorization of the Presidium deals with this matter. Actions for stabilization and for the development of the republic in general are examined and initiated there. The question of economic relations with foreign countries now takes the first place, for the chief Slovene stabilization problems have accumulated there. We must more resolutely penetrate foreign markets, for Slovenia must realize a good one-quarter of the Yugoslav exports. This is not merely our obligation toward Yugoslavia's stability, but it is also the struggle for the existence and development of Slovenia. It is the task of the SAWP to mobilize people in this respect, to create a favorable climate, to warn the administrative organs about critical points where difficulties may develop, to prevent the possibilities of social conflicts.

Satisfactory Relations With the Church

We asked Mitja Ribicic, president of the SAWP of Slovenia, to tell us something about the relations among religious communities and the inclusion of the faithful in social currents.

The Socialist Alliance, Ribicic said, must reckon with the fact that it is not composed merely of members with a Marxist outlook, but that it includes many people who are religious or who are neither religious nor Marxist but who are in favor of self-management and the policy of nonalinement; a great majority has declared itself in favor of our system. This can be seen on the basis of various manifestations--it can be seen in the present plebiscite-like stance in connection with President Tito's illness. The local communities must conduct a policy of uniting all these forces.

Equating religious feelings with clericalism not only is inhuman but also unnecessarily causes people to mistrust our system. There is no question in our local self-management in which the believers cannot participate. This also refers to the security of our country, its territorial defense and the partisan units. We must trust our citizens.

Fewer Misunderstandings Without Sectarianism

Asked how the SAWP struggles against the appearance of secretarianism in this field, Mitja Ribicic said that above all one must create a climate in the SAWP in which various questions will be patiently solved and that religious belief or disbelief is not important in the common solving of questions. The coordination committees for the settling of relations between society and the religious communities have been shown to be very useful. Where there is no secretarianism, there are fewer misunderstandings, too. Therefore we must consistently reject any form of secretarianism by individuals or groups, for one cannot equate the church with clericalism, just as one cannot equate atheism with socialism.

KOSOVO TO EXPAND GAS PRODUCTION FROM LIGNITE

AU231350 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[N. Selmanovic and Z. Zejneli report]

[Summary] Ten years ago when the Kosovo combine of Obilic constructed a plant for producing gas from lignite, it could hardly find a consumer for the gas thus produced. At the same time, gas pipelines were built linking Skopje, Kosovska Mitrovica and Glogovac. For the past 10 years the Skopje steel mill was the only big consumer that annually used some 200 million cubic meters of gas. The gas plant was operating at a loss because the price of gas was low.

However, the increase in the price of oil and oil products and the difficulties in importing these products have brought about a great change: The gas plant has received many requests from the Kosovo communes and collectives asking to be supplied with specific quantities of gas. They have also offered assistance in building a gas pipeline. Stevan Rajovic, director of the gas plant, said that the present plant will not be able to meet the increased demand and that talks are being held with associated labor on constructing new gas plants.

The Lurgi firm of Western Germany is preparing a plan to extend the existing gas pipeline network to carry another 500 million cubic meters of gas annually, while another plan to supply 1 billion cubic meters of gas to Metohija will be drawn up soon. In the next 10 years it is planned that the entire province of Kosovo will be covered by a gas network. Later, if there is interest, the Kosovo gas pipeline can be connected with the natural gas pipeline of the other republics and Vojvodina.